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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/081,616	02/21/2002	Andreas Wieck	101769-141/tesa AG 1527-C	9569
27384	7590	10/29/2004	EXAMINER	
NORRIS, MCLAUGHLIN & MARCUS, PA 875 THIRD STREET 18TH FLOOR NEW YORK, NY 10022			EGAN, BRIAN P	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			1772	

DATE MAILED: 10/29/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Advisory Action	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	10/081,616	WIECK ET AL.
	Examiner	Art Unit
	Brian P. Egan	1772

--The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address--

THE REPLY FILED 27 September 2004 FAILS TO PLACE THIS APPLICATION IN CONDITION FOR ALLOWANCE. Therefore, further action by the applicant is required to avoid abandonment of this application. A proper reply to a final rejection under 37 CFR 1.113 may only be either: (1) a timely filed amendment which places the application in condition for allowance; (2) a timely filed Notice of Appeal (with appeal fee); or (3) a timely filed Request for Continued Examination (RCE) in compliance with 37 CFR 1.114.

PERIOD FOR REPLY [check either a) or b)]

- a) The period for reply expires 3 months from the mailing date of the final rejection.
- b) The period for reply expires on: (1) the mailing date of this Advisory Action, or (2) the date set forth in the final rejection, whichever is later. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of the final rejection.
ONLY CHECK THIS BOX WHEN THE FIRST REPLY WAS FILED WITHIN TWO MONTHS OF THE FINAL REJECTION. See MPEP 706.07(f).

Extensions of time may be obtained under 37 CFR 1.136(a). The date on which the petition under 37 CFR 1.136(a) and the appropriate extension fee have been filed is the date for purposes of determining the period of extension and the corresponding amount of the fee. The appropriate extension fee under 37 CFR 1.17(a) is calculated from: (1) the expiration date of the shortened statutory period for reply originally set in the final Office action; or (2) as set forth in (b) above, if checked. Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of the final rejection, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

1. A Notice of Appeal was filed on _____. Appellant's Brief must be filed within the period set forth in 37 CFR 1.192(a), or any extension thereof (37 CFR 1.191(d)), to avoid dismissal of the appeal.
2. The proposed amendment(s) will not be entered because:
 - (a) they raise new issues that would require further consideration and/or search (see NOTE below);
 - (b) they raise the issue of new matter (see Note below);
 - (c) they are not deemed to place the application in better form for appeal by materially reducing or simplifying the issues for appeal; and/or
 - (d) they present additional claims without canceling a corresponding number of finally rejected claims.

NOTE: ____.

3. Applicant's reply has overcome the following rejection(s): _____.
4. Newly proposed or amended claim(s) _____ would be allowable if submitted in a separate, timely filed amendment canceling the non-allowable claim(s).
5. The a) affidavit, b) exhibit, or c) request for reconsideration has been considered but does NOT place the application in condition for allowance because: _____.
6. The affidavit or exhibit will NOT be considered because it is not directed SOLELY to issues which were newly raised by the Examiner in the final rejection.
7. For purposes of Appeal, the proposed amendment(s) a) will not be entered or b) will be entered and an explanation of how the new or amended claims would be rejected is provided below or appended.

The status of the claim(s) is (or will be) as follows:

Claim(s) allowed: _____.

Claim(s) objected to: _____.

Claim(s) rejected: 1-17.

Claim(s) withdrawn from consideration: _____.

8. The drawing correction filed on _____ is a) approved or b) disapproved by the Examiner.

9. Note the attached Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s). _____.

10. Other: _____.

ADVISORY ACTION

1. The after final amendment filed on September 27, 2004 by the applicant will not be entered by the examiner. The newly added limitation that the substrate comprise a “non-carbon black” colorant presents a new material issue for examination and presents an additional burden with respect to added searching and analysis. Therefore, the amendment will not be considered and the rejections set forth in the previous office action remain applicable to the response filed April 6, 2004. The examiner suggests either filing a notice of appeal or a request for continued examination (RCE) for further consideration of the claims presented in the after final amendment.

The rejections set forth in the previous office action are set forth as follows:

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

2. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

3. Claims 1-3, 8, 10-11, and 13 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being clearly anticipated by Greuse et al. (#5,250,336).

Greuse et al. disclose a protective material with punched shaped parts (Figs. 3-4) as well as a method of using the protective material (see Abstract) wherein a double sided adhesive tape is placed on top of the protective material (Fig. 1, #14) from which punch shaped parts are punched out by a kiss-cut punching tool (“die-cut” – Col. 4, lines 18-19), wherein the protective

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material comprises a colored polymer backing sheet having a top and a bottom face (note that the Examiner has defined the combination of layers #16 and #18 (the backing layer and release layer) as the polymer backing sheet – see Fig. 1). The backing sheet comprises a backing layer which itself may comprise colorants (Col. 7, lines 52-56) and further comprises an anti-adhesive dyed silicone layer along the top face of the backing sheet (Fig. 1, #16; Col. 3, lines 59-62; Col. 4, lines 1-2; Col. 7, line 64 to Col. 8, line 4) that is in contrast with the color of the backing layer (Col. 7, lines 56-62), the anti-adhesive coating being positioned on the same side of the backing layer as the adhesive tape (see Fig. 1). The color layer is applied over the full area of the backing layer (see Fig. 1; Col. 4, line 49-56).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

4. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

5. Claims 4-7, 9, 12, and 14-17 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Greuse et al. (#5,250,336) in view of Higgins (#5,932,352).

Greuse et al. teach a protective material as detailed above. Although Greuse et al. fail to explicitly teach a coating density between 5 and 7 grams per square meter, Gruese et al. teach that the coating density may be modified depending on the desired color of the end product (Col. 5, lines 7-24; Col. 5, lines 31-35). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill

in the art at the time Applicant's invention was made to have modified the coating density of the dyed silicone layer such that it fell within the Applicant's claimed range in order to attain a desired color for the end product. Furthermore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time Applicant's invention was made to have modified the coating density of the silicone release layer such that it falls within the Applicant's claimed range, since it has been held that discovering an optimum value of a result effective variable involves only routine skill in the art. *In re Boesch*, 617 F.2d 272, 205 USPQ 215 (CCPA 1980).

Although Greuse et al. teach the use of a backing layer, Greuse et al. fail to explicitly teach that the backing layer is one of polyester, polystyrene, polyamide, or polyimide and also fail to explicitly teach the thickness of the backing layer.

Higgins, however, teach the use of a polymer backing sheet for a release film wherein the backing sheet may be formed from polyester (Col. 2, lines 16-18). The backing sheet, depending on the intended application, may range in thickness from 5 to 350 micrometers (Col. 8, lines 43-48). Higgins teaches the use of a polyester polymeric backing sheet in a release liner for the purpose of providing a substrate with improved processability and improved suppression of silicone debris production (Col. 1, lines 35-56). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time Applicant's invention was made to have combined the teachings of Greuse et al. and Higgins since each of the aforementioned references are analogous insofar as being directed at silicone release liners and are both concerned with minimizing silicone debris production.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time Applicant's invention was made to have modified Greuse et al. to include a polyester backing

sheet as taught by Higgins in order to provide a substrate with improved processability and improved suppression of silicone debris production.

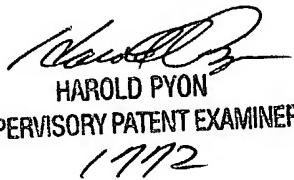
Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Brian P. Egan whose telephone number is 571-272-1491. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F, 8:30-5.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Harold Y. Pyon can be reached on 571-272-1498. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).


BPE 10/25/04


HAROLD PYON
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER
1772

10/26/04